



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR HOWEES.

ALEXANDRIA:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1858.

Speaking of Senator Hammond's speech, the *Spartan*, South Carolina Express says:—"Our people have heard so much of the 'dreadful crisis' which is ever about to come, that they are beginning to think it will never come. They have been so often told of the 'dreadful storm' gathering upon our political horizon, while they have been unable to perceive, it that they have lost confidence in our political prophets. It is only by such sober and impartial presentation of the subject and that made by the Senator, that our people can be restored, and our people brought to seriously consider and reflect upon their condition. All the leagues and organizations which Col. Yancy or any body else can devise, cannot bring about this result."

The old ship *Cadmus*, which in 1824 brought Lafayette to this country by invitation of Congress, was recently broken up at San Francisco. The *Hartford Post* says that at the time of her memorable voyage to France she was one of the line of packets from New York to Havre, and was commanded by Captain Francis Allen of New London. Subsequently she was bought by a firm in Stonington, and employed for a number of years in the whaling business. In 1849 she sailed for California with passengers and freight, and after discharging was dismantled, and never again encountered the buffeting storms. Her timbers and plank, said to be sound as a dollar, are now being used for repairing a dock in San Francisco.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, in view of the issue of the Kansas Election, says:—"As permanent peace can only be obtained by the admission of the State, whenever she asks admission, without regard to population, we cannot but believe that the President, desiring peace and harmony for the country, will not hesitate to recommend admission."

The Union takes ground in favor of holding Kansas off, until she has the proper amount of population.

A letter from Washington says that should the Atlantic Telegraph prove a complete success, it will become necessary for brevity economy and privacy, in despatches both official and non-official, to invent new alphabets or symbols, to be understood between parties on either side of the Atlantic. Already plans for official correspondence have been submitted to the Government for examination and adoption.

The *Hatters' Bank*, of Bethel, Connecticut was entered and robbed, between Saturday night and Monday morning, of \$6000 in specie, \$13000 in bills of other banks, and \$78,000 in bills of their own issue. The entrance was effected through the bottom of the vault.

The Passenger Train on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad has changed its time of starting from Winchester and Harper's Ferry. The train now leaves Winchester at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, leaves Harper's Ferry at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats in Maine, in beautiful harmony with the Democrats of some other States, are passing resolutions in favor of adjusting the tariff so as to give material aid and comfort to the peculiar interests of Maine.

Prof. Morse, in 1848, fifteen years ago, said, that a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic ocean might with certainty be established—and added, that he was confident the project would be realized.

A forged letter, purporting to be from President Buchanan, to Mr. English of Indiana, has been circulated. The forgery is denounced and the forger ought to be found out and exposed.

The Washington Union belabors Senator Douglas in its columns, and Senator Douglas belabors the Washington Union in his speeches.

The whooping-cough is now prevailing in Jefferson county with great severity, and one or two deaths among children have resulted from it.

There are now about 1,500 people at the White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier.

The Kirkpatricks, tried in Philadelphia, for poisoning, have been convicted.

Newspapers.
Geo. Fitzhugh in that curious book of his, entitled "Sociology for the South," in which, mixed up with much that is impracticable in theory and wild in speculation, there is no small amount of good sense and many useful suggestions, remarks "that he would not give, for the practical purposes of modern education, one newspaper for all the libraries in the country." There may be some exaggeration in this remark, but there is also a good deal of wisdom in it. Americans, who read at all, as a general thing, appreciate the value of newspapers, but they never know how really necessary they are to their daily life, until, by some means or other, they are deprived of them.—*Fred. Her.*

Passing Away.
Littleton Waller Tassell, of Norfolk, is believed to be the only surviving member of the memorable Virginia Legislature of 1798-'99 and 1799-1800. Major Yancy, of Buckingham, died last year, but there is also of London, a year or two previous.

Of 48 Senators who took their seats in the eighteenth Congress in 1823, but two survive namely:—Martin Van Buren of New York, and John Branch of North Carolina. Both of these gentlemen, it will be recollected, were members of General Jackson's first Cabinet.—*Rich. Exam.*

The Boundary Commission.
The Joint Commission of the States of Virginia and Tennessee, to run and re-mark the boundary line between the two States, assembled in Abingdon on Monday last, and proceeded to organize their party. The commission consists of Messrs. Baugh and Black, of Abingdon, and Messrs. Burem, of Hawkins, and Ballou, of Athens, Tennessee. They will proceed to the scene of their labors on the 30th inst.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

It is stated that the reply of Mr. E. K. Collins to the letter of inquiry as to whether he intends to comply with the terms of his contract for carrying the Ocean mail, has not proved satisfactory to the department; consequently, the arrangements for the transportation of this mail are placed in a very unsettled condition. The terms of his letter are regarded as evasive. No steps have as yet been taken in the matter.

The North China Herald, published at Shanghai, May 29, says of the United States naval vessels, that the Mississippi left the Gulf of Pecheli with dispatches from the allied Ambassadors to their respective Governments on the 22d. She fell in with the *Pomeroon* at the Rongles and then proceeded on to Hong Kong. The *Pomeroon* brought in the packets of Shanghai and leaves immediately for the Gulf.

Professor Bache is making an effort to induce the New York Legislature and the capitalists of New York city to subscribe sufficient means to prosecute at once and to a speedy conclusion, surveys to ascertain the best mode of putting an end to the rapid deterioration of the harbor of New York—resulting from the rapid increase of the peninsula of Sandy Hook.

The Savannah Georgian states that the arrangements made between Col. Blount and De Riviere are to effect that Miss B. is to remain with her parents until the "Count" succeeds in removing certain disabilities under which he is now laboring—the existence of several other rivers—when he is to become the lawful partner of her joys and sorrows.

It is stated that one or two deaths have occurred in two families in Pierce county, Geo., from eating the meat and milk of cattle afflicted with the murrain or black tongue—and that several other members of the same families are sick and likely to die from the same cause.

It is now stated that the company which was formed last year for the purpose of establishing telegraph communication between the island of Cuba and the American continent, has completed their preliminary arrangements, and are resolved to commence the work.

Just as the grape disease is reported to be passing away in Europe, it seems to have become more virulent in the new lands of our Western States, which it was thought would be comparatively exempt from its ravages. A letter from Cincinnati says: "The grape crop in this valley is likely to be almost a failure."

Professor B. F. Greenough, of Boston, has discovered a new method by which burning fluid and camphene are made non-explosive, thereby saving the risk of accidents which have become so frequent in every vicinity. The process by which this desideratum is attained consists in the complete saturation of the camphene or fluid with carbonic acid gas.

The democratic majority for clerk of the Court of Appeals in 52 counties in Kentucky is 3,834. The remainder of the State will increase it to probably 10,000. In the Lexington congressional district, now represented by James B. Clay, the democrats have a majority of twenty eight votes.

The election for Congress in Missouri has resulted in the choice of J. R. Barrett, Thos. L. Anderson, James Craig, John B. Clark, John S. Phelps, Sam'l. H. Woodson and J. W. Noel, all democrats. The same party have carried the Legislature, to which body only one republican, it is stated, has been elected.

The return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburg from Archangel was accompanied by the publication of a ukase restoring to the Bible Societies the privileges they formerly possessed, but of which they were deprived by the late Emperor Nicholas.

The comet discovered at Florence by Donati, and subsequently at the Observatory of Harvard College, is rapidly approaching its perihelion, and will, as supposed, be a conspicuous object in the east before sunrise in the latter part of September, or beginning of October.

John R. mer, a druggist's clerk, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 4th degree, in the New York Court of Sessions on Monday, having carelessly sold a poisonous drug, which caused the death of a child. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months.

An arrival at Newburyport, brings intelligence confirming the reported ill-success of the mackerel fishing fleet.

Politics in South Carolina.

At a late meeting of the people of Williamston, a portion of Mr. Speaker Orr's district, the candidates for Congress and the Legislature made addresses. Each claimed to be National as well as State Rights Democrats, and all of the aspirants for the Legislature declared their opposition to the revival of the slave trade, and, with few exceptions, pledged themselves to vote for no one for Governor or Senator in Congress who was committed to that measure. All, except one, favored the plan of giving the election of electors of President and Vice President to the people directly, and several of them favored the election of Governor by the people. South Carolina, it will be remembered, is the only State which elects electors by the Legislature. One of the candidates favored a participation in the Charleston Convention of 1860, because, among other reasons Mr. Orr might be the nominee for the Presidency.

The Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt was then announced, and took the stand. He thought there never had been a time when it was more important that old party feuds should be buried. He thought that there should be no divisions among the Southern people; and after denouncing upon the spirit which animated the Southern States, he declared they should stand together, whether in or out of the Union.

"As for himself, so long as he was in the Union he was for discharging every obligation that devolved upon the State or the citizens of the State. Twelve months ago he advised adversely; but now he would say, sustain Mr. Buchanan's administration. He went to Washington at the beginning of last session resolved to oppose the Administration; when he got there he found Mr. Buchanan upon the platform of the South. I was then determined to sustain the President cordially and ungrudgingly."

From India.

The *Gazette* of the London Times (June 26) has the following:—"Colonel Stratton, of Her Majesty's 77th, just arrived from Australia, marched his men to Durundur, eight miles, with their stocks on. An hour after, he and his instructor in rifle practice, were both dead of asphyxiation."

The comment of the Times on the above was as follows:—"When the justice of Heaven falls, or when the laws of Nature vindicate themselves, it is wrong to rejoice; but we cannot commit the cry of affecting to mourn the death of Col. Stratton, if indeed, he fell in such a cause."

Telegraphic Despatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The following is the reply of the President to the application of the agent of the Associated Press for permission to obtain and use the Queen's message immediately on its receipt, and while it is en route to him at Bedford:

"I am perfectly willing that the Queen's message and my reply should be published. You may use them immediately on their receipt, and in all your papers, and in your transmission."

The President has given directions to have the Queen's message sent to him at Bedford, instead of going to Washington, in case it is received before his return.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 10.—Cyrus W. Field has received a congratulatory address on the accomplishment of the ocean telegraph enterprise, from the executive, council and citizens. Mr. Field, with the officers of the Niagara, partook of a dinner yesterday given by the Governor, and the festivities of the day ended with a grand ball at the Colonial buildings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded two millions of the loan to Messrs. Robins & Son, although that house by telegraph wished to reduce their proposals to one million. The Secretary acted on the principle that nothing but sealed proposals to be first opened by him could be considered.

The Secretary of the Navy left here this morning for Connecticut, and will be absent about three weeks. Before his return he will inspect the navy yards on his route.—Chief Clerk Welsh is acting as Secretary meanwhile.

From present indications, it is supposed at the Navy Department, that the Paraguay expedition will start by the first of October.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 5.—Scattering returns from Brown, Calhoun, Douglass and Shawnee counties, Kansas, indicate the majority against the proposition of the admission of Kansas as a slave State to 5,376.

The Utah peace commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived here today, and proceeded to the East immediately.—Mr. Bridger, the original settler at Fort Bridger, accompanied the commissioners.

Over 2,000 of Russell's, Major's, and Haddell's wagons were met on the Plains. Several Mormon families passed down the river this evening, bound to Illinois.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 10th ult., has arrived at Independence. The mail party reports that the Indians were very troublesome on the route, stopping the train and demanding provisions and whiskey. The rivers continued high and the weather wet. In some places the roads were washed to such an extent as to render it very difficult for the wagons to proceed. Very heavy rains fell in Santa Fe before the mail left.

The Utah mail has arrived at St. Joseph's. The quartermaster has issued proposals for a supply of timber to build a fort for the headquarters of the army. The 6th regiment of infantry has been ordered to Oregon to reinforce Col. Steptoe.

The steamer *Edward Manning* was burned yesterday at Alton—lost \$20,000.

CHICAGO, August 9.—Senator Trumbull and Hon. John Wentworth addressed a large and enthusiastic audience on the political topics of the day, from the balcony of the Tremont House, on Saturday evening. The number in attendance was estimated at three thousand.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The British brig *Spartan*, from Cuba, arrived at quarantine today, with the loss of three or four men from fever. The bark *Hedron*, from New Orleans, has sickness on board.

UTICA, August 9.—Gerritt Smith has accepted nomination for Governor of New York made by the Liberty Convention.

Political Features.

We should like to know of what earthly use to the country has been the Cincinnati platform—or the English Kansas bill which ever since its passage, has been vainly proclaimed to be an infallible remedy for the Black Republican distemper. We were assured by the Democratic press that whether Kansas accepted or rejected the terms of this bill, there was an end forever of the agitations which it was designed to extinguish.—Well, it has been repudiated by an immense majority of the people of the territory at the late election—but instead of their retiring peacefully to their homes and quietly acquiescing under the terms which we do not see how they can resist, viz: if the present platform of the territory is sufficient to entitle it to admission as a Slave State, why should it not entitle it to admission as a Free State? The Democracy, by their blundering attempt to work out of the alarming difficulties into which they got themselves by their own dissonances last winter, have made matters a great deal worse. By the total failure of their expedient they have opened wider, instead of closing, the door of strife.—*Petersburg Int.*

Politics in New York.

The declaration of the leader of the Republican party in this State that there can be no union of the opposition elements except upon the distinct issue of "no more slave States and no more slave Territory," effectively "blocks the game" as to a party holding the balance of power in New York at least. The effect of this ultimatum is to render the Abolition and Free Soil masses as perfect allies of the Democracy as if they voted the ticket. There never will be a majority in this country to adopt so absurd a dogma, whilst the Union lasts.

Gerritt Smith having accepted the nomination for Governor made at Syracuse by the "Temperance and Anti-Slavery Convention," the Democrats are chuckling over the idea that they have "spiked the guns" of a large detachment of the opposition army.—The "Young Men's National American Club" of this city have resolved that there can be no union between the Republican and American parties, without a sacrifice of principle on the part of one or the other, and that the Club will not support any man who is not a member of the "American" party.—So the militia must go where they please, whilst the regulars abide by the "laws of the Democratic party."—*Letter from New York.*

The Goodwood Races.

Ten Brock's Success.—The London Times' report of the Goodwood races says of the second match, that the American colors were borne in triumph past the post.

"Indeed, the match between Mimosa and Orianda resolved itself into a match of judgment between the representative of the American turf in this country and an English gentleman of acknowledged address in racing affairs. Each gentleman had in turn possessed the animals which were pitted against each other, and the result of the race showed that the Bull in his turf pursuits is sometimes outwitted by Jonathan. The success of Orianda provided at least the correctness of Mr. R. Ten Brock's judgment."

"Betting, 6 to 5, at first 5 to 4, on Mimosa. Orianda led from start to finish, and won easily by two lengths."

A Confession of Weakness.

That the Abolition spirit is dying out at the North, we have seen for some time, but we had not expected that any one among the fanatics would admit the truth. Imagine our surprise, then, in looking over the New York *Anti-Slavery Standard*, to find these significant expressions, contained in two cards put forth in that paper by a committee of females, who seem to be specially appointed to charter, by annual fairs and anniversaries, funds to be expended in the Abolition enterprise. Here are the extracts:

"The money we have annually raised has been hitherto employed to sustain the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. But, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee, in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription basis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our joint financial effort, to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, and in far greater numbers than heretofore."

"There is a need that the next fair should surpass all previous ones in pecuniary results; for the times demand that the trumpet-call of the Abolitionists should sound louder and louder above the din of the political arena and the controversies of ecclesiastical organizations."

There is no mistaking the tenor of these sentences, and the cards have others equally strong and significant, some appealing most pitiously for money. From all which, the inference is irresistible, that these "able" Abolitionists are alarmed by the aspects of the times, and feel the need of increased zeal and energy on the part of all Abolitionists. This necessity can only arise from the failure of their former efforts, and the perceptible loss of influence over the public mind.

The confession is put forth with the view of stimulating Abolitionists to renewed activity, but we venture to predict that it will have the opposite effect. Rats leave the sinking ship, and now that its friends admit that they are losing ground, we may expect much greater desertion from the ranks of Abolitionism.—*Rich. South.*

Thalberg's Flight.

It will be remembered that Thalberg, some weeks since, was suddenly seized with a strong desire to go East, and divers advertised concerts were indefinitely postponed on account of "indisposition" on the part of the pianist—to fulfill his engagements. Madame Florio, with her thousand tongues, was busy, and hints were thrown out of a *huson*, a jealous wife, and an enraged mistress.

The Boston *Ledger* has the following description of the final act of the drama:—"Yesterday afternoon, the curious investigator of passing things might have seen a dilapidated cab careering down Commercial street as fast as two sorry nags could draw it, and within said cab a remarkably rustic-looking individual dressed in a suit of Canadian gray, a pair of rawhide boots, and a shucking bad hat; in all respects looking as unlike a great man as disguise could make him. That individual was the illustrious Thalberg—the pet of the upper crust, the lion of our local townships a few months ago."

Crouching in a corner of a decayed cab, Mons. Pianoturner Primus, reached the royal mail steamship wharf, and sneaked on board as if he had been in danger of being apprehended for robbing a mail coach—leaving one of the wheels in his pocket. But just as he got fairly on board, he was met full front by a brother professional and others who knew him, and was recognized. Begging them, for heaven's sake not to mention the fact of his being on board, the mighty Thalberg did into a second class berth, and is now on his way to England under the name of John Smith, or Peter Jones—for the list of passengers shows no Monsieur Thalberg on board the Arabia the present trip."

Keeping up Appearances.

Nothing is more common in this fast age, and this age of rain-show, than for families and individuals to keep up appearances, even after they cease to have the means.—This is the bane of social society; and it is the main spring of all the machinery of vice, crime and disgrace, with which all classes of society abound. It is the great drawback upon all prosperity; it encourages a miserable family pride; it engenders rivalry and affectation; and leads to the creation of debts that can never paid. Many poor husbands and fathers, are guided by extravagant wives and daughters, to create store accounts that ruin them, and other accounts that drive them to forgers or theft as a means of relief, and finally to the State Prison, or premature graves. This is all wrong, although it is now the order of the day. This miserable keeping up of appearances is the curse of all the towns in the whole country. It has not yet ruined the country people—they are willing to live within their income. But in towns, houses must be improved, enlarged and furnished, beyond the ability of the owners to pay; and the children must dress to the hilt, and require large retinues, which are met, until the means are wrung out of the head of the family, by a vigilant officer. God save our country from this aristocratic elegance, refined poverty, disgraceful indolence, and elevating pride, necessary to keep up appearances.—*Bronxville Whig.*

In a Quandary.

The last annual report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society says, some of the colored fugitives in Canada are making application for assistance to reach Liberia; but as they do not reside in the United States, the Society cannot expend its funds in colonizing them. The report adds:—"O, the colored people in Canada we have but little reliable information. In 1847, when it was recently reported that there were more than 20,000 fugitives from American slavery in Upper Canada, the census showed that the whole colored population of the province was less than six thousand. It is well known that many of the passengers by the 'Underground Railroad' are free persons, who pretend to be fugitives for the sake of travelling at other people's expense. Yet it is certain that colored immigrants from the United States, for the last eight or ten years, have been more numerous than the people of Canada desired; and that, though they are under no legal disabilities there, they find the hearts of their white neighbors as cold as the climate, and both too cold for a comfortable home."

Electoral Vote for 1860.

In the Charleston (Democratic) Convention, under the two-thirds rule, it will require two hundred and four votes to make a nomination. It will require eighty-four Northern votes, even with the united South, to make a nomination. This thing of uniting the votes of the free States in solid column against the electoral vote of the Southern States, or vice versa, is not only wrong, but dangerous, sectional, and anti-national. Its result, if strictly carried out, would be to place the control of our government forever in the free States, fostering sectionalism henceforward. No political organization can be perpetuated on the basis of national unity and doctrines accessible to nationsmen in every part of the country. It may not be sufficiently popular with more partisans to triumph at elections, but just enough to meet with approval and support from intelligent citizens, whether residents of the South, North, East or West. The party, therefore, that stands upon this platform, throwing aside all thought of sectional unity, looking solely to the whole Union and its ultimate good, is alone entitled to support.—*Bald. Pat.*

Discovery of Gold and Silver Coins.

The London *Courier* has the following:—"A most extraordinary discovery, which, for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Lriel. An immense chest full of gold and silver coins of English stamp has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained like the house was once inhabited by Bellingbrooke, who must have lain concealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his letters he mentions that 'his retreat is convenient to the Seine,' and the house in question is found to possess a subterranean passage leading down to the water's edge. The money is evidently the result of the subscription raised by the party of the Pretender, for want of which the latter was prevented from striking a decisive blow."

Steam on Canada.

The papers of Western New York indulge freely in their descriptions of the steam and "fleet," with which King on board, that have been expected on the Erie canal.—They seem to think the adoption of steam as a "foregone conclusion." A correspondent of the Rochester Union says:—"As I stood last night, for an hour after twilight, upon the bow of the steam, as she was moving along behind the steam-tug at the rate of six or seven miles per hour, I asked how can men doubt the practicability of steam for this navigation? Our boats displace but little water, and made a narrow track in the broad water. As we met or passed boats towed by horses or mules there was no delay—no crowding, and plenty of room to spare. The boats which we overtook on the way appeared to be running stern foremost, so quickly did we rush by them. Our tug burns only a ton of coal in ten hours, and can do a great deal of labor with that amount of fuel."

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Life at Bedford Springs.

[Correspondent of the Baltimore American.]
BEDFORD SPRINGS, Aug. 7, 1858.—I was rather a pleasing and interesting sight to the admirer of the simplicity of our republican institutions, yesterday afternoon, to see the President of the United States sitting on the porch of the hotel, leaning back in an arm chair, with his right foot thrown over his left knee, smoking his Havanas and coolly chatting with all parties who approached him on any and every subject of current interest. During the evening he had a long and interesting conversation with Bishop O'Connor on the present condition of Mexico, the Bishop having visited that country last winter, during which the President expressed his conviction that the central government of that country would ultimately succumb to the revolutionists. With another he would converse on politics, evincing considerable interest to hear the result of the Kansas election; with another, on the Atlantic Telegraph, and still with another on trade, commerce and credit system. Bedford Springs is regarded as an earthly Paradise, and though he has sometimes paid his summer visit to other localities, it only whetted his appetite and caused him to return the next season with renewed zest to old Bedford. He stated that he was born within forty miles of the Springs, and that he felt when here perfectly at home among this wild mountain region.

There are, undoubtedly, a goodly number here who have their private "axes to grind," and would like to hold the President for a time by the button-hole; but he is too good for that. The greater portion of his leisure hours he spends in the parlor chatting with the ladies, whose politics is a forbidden topic, and when he comes down in the afternoon to smoke his cigar on the porch he draws his chair in among the smokers and joins in general conversation in such a manner as to shut out all private communications.

The President, though accompanied by two ladies, has no servants with him of any description, nor even a horse and carriage, depending on hiring one when he may desire it, like the majority of his fellow-citizens, whilst the ordinary attention of the hotel servants is all sufficient for him.

The walks drive in the vicinity of the Springs are very fine, and a walk through the winding path up the side of the mountain is regarded as one of the duties of the day. This morning at 5 o'clock, I started up the mountain, thinking I was the first one out, but when near the top I met the President coming down, he evidently having been the first one of all the visitors abroad. I learn that it is his practice whilst here to take an early stroll, drinking freely of the waters before breakfast. On coming down I passed him sitting on a bench reading a newspaper.

Speaking of newspapers reminds me of the fact that the President openly expresses his aversion to Mr. Everett's paper, the Philadelphia Press, and he is said to have forbidden all recognition of it by the government officials as a Democratic paper. I noticed this morning, in purchasing papers from a newsboy, he took copies of all except the Press. A few days since he passed a Democratic office holder, who was sitting on the porch reading a paper, and asked him what he was reading. He replied that he was reading "The Press," and tendered it to him. The President replied, "No, I thank you. I have no time to read that sort of stuff. The fact is never seen reading it, nor do they make any allusion to it in the Executive presence."

The annual "Harvest Home" took place in the town of Bedford this morning, the occasion being observed by a public dinner at one of the hotels. An invitation having been extended to the President, he went over and dined with them, and returned this evening quite worn down with the rough handling of some thousands of the plow, whose cordial and friendly grip was not the most delicate and tender character.

With the exception of some complimentary table chat, there was no public speaking on the occasion.

The President last night received a despatch announcing the result of the Kansas constitutional election. It caused quite a surrounding sensation in the political circle, and was not made public until other despatches had been received by private parties, which was probably owing to the discourteous language in which it was worded, as follows: "Late advices from Kansas announce that the English swindle has been defeated by a vote of ten to one in every county in the Territory."

Gen. Walker off for Sonora.

The telegraph informs us that "grey edged man of destiny," Gen. Walker, has suddenly changed his purposes. Instead of trying his fortune again, as was anticipated, in Nicaragua, he has taken the back track, and recommended where he first began his career of filibustering. In this step, we are free to admit, he manifested a little more discretion than he could have done, under the circumstances, by a re-invasion of Nicaragua, but not much after all. A handful of men, in the face of two or three vigorous failures, was enough even when thought of, to stagger the stoutest man's courage, and hence we are not surprised that he fired his evasive eye upon a portion of country equally as full of promise and less formidable in its defenses.—The fact of his having been once whipped out of it, however, is by no means encouraging.—*Bald. Clipper.*

Steam on Canada.

The papers of Western New York indulge freely in their descriptions of the steam and "fleet," with which King on board, that have been expected on the Erie canal.—They seem to think the adoption of steam as a "foregone conclusion." A correspondent of the Rochester Union says:—"As I stood last night, for an hour after twilight, upon the bow of the steam, as she was moving along behind the steam-tug at the rate of six or seven miles per hour, I asked how can men doubt the practicability of steam for this navigation? Our boats displace but little water, and made a narrow track in the broad water. As we met or passed boats towed by horses or mules there was no delay—no crowding, and plenty of room to spare. The boats which we overtook on the way appeared to be running stern foremost, so quickly did we rush by them. Our tug burns only a ton of coal in ten hours, and can do a great deal of labor with that amount of fuel."

Discovery of Gold and Silver Coins.

The London *Courier* has the following:—"A most extraordinary discovery, which, for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Lriel. An immense chest full of gold and silver coins of English stamp has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained like the house was once inhabited by Bellingbrooke, who must have lain concealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his letters he mentions that 'his